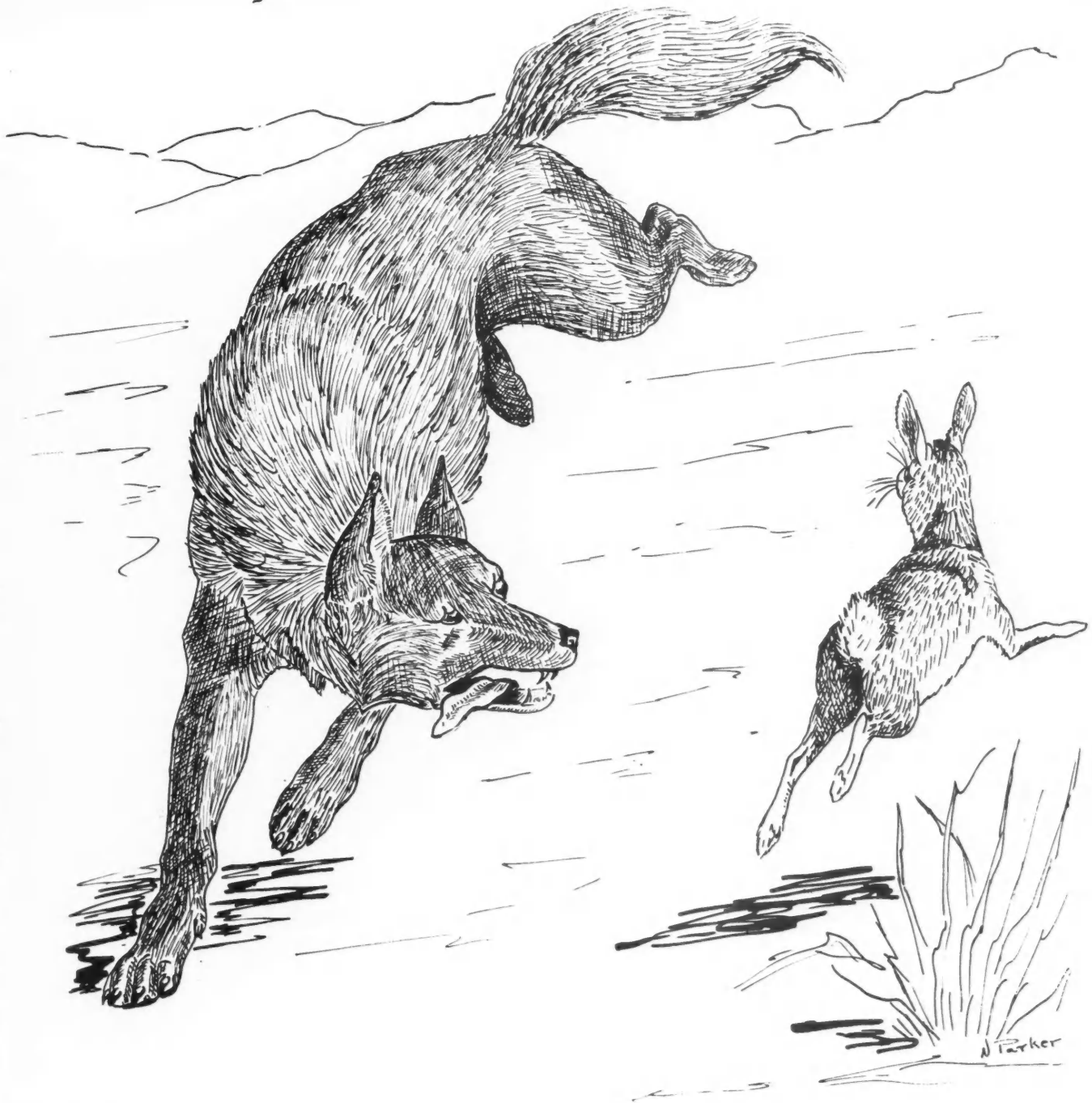


# Cornell Countryman

January, 1961



The Coyotes Among Us . . 8

CORNELL'S....  
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Programs for high school youth will be held one week later.

# Cornell Countryman

Vol. LVIII—No. 4

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Incorporated 1914

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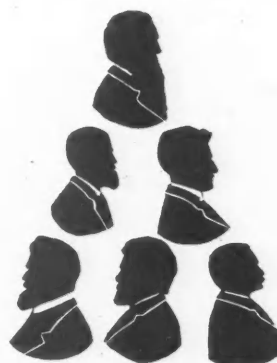
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## Editorial

### Ag-Dom Revisited

We recently heard an Ag-Dom representative mention that he would like to devote all his free time to Council work, but he doesn't want to think that he is beating a dead horse . . . and he doesn't know whether or not Ag-Dom is dead.

**These same sentiments, while not always voiced, seem apparent in Ag-Dom as a whole. A purpose—a reason for being—is missing.**

Further evidence of this sentiment is heard from members and observers of Ag-Dom. They feel that members of this supreme student governing body assume the role of poster-makers and coffee-servers. We interpret this feeling as the result of the Council's lack of basic purpose. Individual tasks become menial when they are viewed as ends in themselves with no broader, more important meaning.

Ag-Domecon President Gary Harden, '61, seems to sense this lack of spirit but chooses to place the bulk of the blame on his inability to inspire devotion and purpose in Council members. We can not agree. While it might require an Elmer Gantry to inspire Ag-Dom in its present state, inspiration isn't the only deficit. Also, President Harden inherited the current spiritual situation, he did not create it.

According to several professors whose experience with Ag-Dom reaches back 30 years, the Council never seemed to have a main theme. They always had projects but there never seemed to be a basic purpose.

**We would suggest, then, that Ag-Dom undertake a complete reevaluation of its functions and decide, once and for all, on a purpose and structure for its existence.**

There are several possibilities:

- With few exceptions, students are drawn to the Colleges because of academic needs and the satisfaction of these needs is their primary concern. Ag-Dom's connection with this concern is usually made unnecessary by the Administration's efficiency. However, the most successful Council ventures that we can recall—maintaining prelim files and changing Mann Library hours—have been in this area.

- Ag-Dom played a major part in Freshman Orientation until the University took over this function. But freshmen who live off campus do not take part in most of these activities and at least the Ag College portion represents an audience for Ag-Dom. Work in this field should also include Ag and Home Ec students from other countries.

- Ag-Dom could follow the example of the Engineering Council which concentrates on one area each year. We find possibilities for this within the existing Council structure. For example, one or more years could be spent exclusively on the work of the Student-Faculty Relations Committee.

We, however, are hardly the only source of suggestions. The members of the faculty and Administration who spoke with us about Ag-Dom would certainly be willing to spend at least as much time with the Council itself.

**Advice is available, but the initiative must come from Ag-Dom . . . unless the horse is dead.**

ELR/THW

## Editorial Lacks Depth

To the Editor:

I would like to thank you and your staff for the interest shown in the Ag-Domecon Council. Your editorials on the Council have stimulated interest by both the student body and the Council.

I would like to address the rest of this letter to the students of the Colleges of Agriculture and Home Economics.

Though criticism of the organization is somewhat justified, I feel that the many good sides of the organization have not been shown. The statements attributed to me in the December issue of the *Countryman* were only selected ones and do not express correctly my complete opinion of Ag-Domecon Council.

This organization, which is made up of representatives from each club on the upper campus, representatives at large, and representatives from the student body, is not a "poor organization," but rather one with a second rate reputation. One of the reasons for this is that the activities of the Council are not known by the student body. I will attempt to present some of the more important activities:

1. Ag-Domecon Council sponsors the *Swedish Exchange Scholarship* providing \$515 for expenses for the Swedish student who is here during the school year.

2. The *Mexican Exchange Scholarship* under which a student from the National College of Agriculture at Chapingo, Mexico, studies our way of life here at Cornell for approximately six weeks in the winter. His room and board is provided for by Cayuga Lodge. Our exchange student spends his summer in Mexico studying teaching, ideology, student life, and other aspects of life in Mexico.

3. During *Farm and Home Week* the Ag-Dom Council is in charge of coordinating student participation.

4. *Awards* are presented to student leaders on our campus, including members of judging teams, club presidents, and others.

5. Ag-Domecon Council presents a free *Orientation Square Dance* during the first week of school primarily to acquaint the freshmen with each other and the upperclassmen of the two Colleges.

6. Members of the council and other committee members speak to orientation classes in the two Colleges on clubs of the upper campus and on the Council.

7. Ag-Dom provides a coffee hour in Warren Student Lounge.

8. The Council participates in the Sub-Frosh Open House sponsored by the Alumni of the College of Agriculture. Council acts as guides on a Campus tour and answers questions that the prospective students ask about Cornell.

9. Ag-Dom is responsible for Warren Student Lounge, and is responsible for scheduling events to be held there.

10. The Student-Faculty Committee of the Council is responsible for keeping the prelim files in Mann Library up to date and asking professors to contribute to these files.

Ag-Domecon Council is currently working on such programs as:

- (1.) A calendar for upper campus events including club meetings and other club activities.

- (2.) An officer training program for club officers.

- (3.) Displays for clubs in Mann Library to publicize club purposes and to encourage membership.

- (4.) Investigation of the possibility of a combined upper campus club float for Spring Weekend.

- (5.) Discussion of the feasibility of a "Dean's List" for the two colleges.

- (6.) Discussion of a more comprehensive Agricultural course outline.

- (7.) Investigation of the possibility of a proposed student exchange program with Argentina.

These are the projects currently being undertaken by your student council. There are probably other things that we should be doing. You students of these two Colleges can make Ag-Domecon Council a better organization by coming in person to our meetings (first and third Wednesdays of each month) or by letting your representatives know your opinions on what Ag-Dom is discussing or by telling them of problems which you feel should be resolved.

Ag-Domecon has the potential of being a good student council on this campus. This potential can be met by expressing more confidence in what the Council does and by more active participation by the student body as a whole.

Your representatives on the Council have the ability and desire to make this council something that you can be proud of. Show us that you have the interest in making this objective possible.

Sincerely yours,  
Gary Harden  
President of Ag-Domecon Council

CORNELL COUNTRYMAN



# Of Birds And Cheese

by Zilch

ONCE MORE that friend of the coed in distress and modern philosophical analyst, Zilch, returns to you through the benevolence of our square thinking editor. He realizes that if Zilch were removed from this magazine, discriminating people would stop reading—and circulation would drop drastically.

Being that time of year again, Zilch would like to be the last to wish you all a Happy New Year, and remind you to keep up on those resolutions. Zilch has resolved: to stop making absurd comments under Prof. Pearson's pictures; to be kinder to forlorn coeds; to be kinder to the editor—although he doesn't give Zilch much reason to be kinder; and to try to enjoy the gastronomic delights served up at the "Waldorf of the Upper Campus"—MVR cafeteria.

While wandering through the recesses of Roberts Hall, Zilch uncovered this startling fact. Since WW II ended, the average American has increased the total cheese in his diet from about ten pounds to a wallowing thirteen pounds! Zilch feels that this is due to the large upswing in the number of coeds whose diets

consist of cottage cheese and Wheat Chex.

This brings to Zilch's warped mind an addition to the World Convention of Modern Sports—a cheese eating contest. Along with such classics as: the cross-campus-sprint-wearing-sneakers; comprehensive crossword-puzzle solving; marathon knitting (as judged by Prof. VanDemark); and comparative disguises (also known as the girl most likely to be mistaken for a polar bear)—this event will no doubt, put the CU coed in a formidable position . . . athletic-wise.

One of Zilch's social scientist friends came up with this remark: "There are too many normal people in the world . . . what we need are more squares." Here, here! The Editor should be glad to hear that. After all this time, it may turn out that he's really a progressive mutant. Well, that's evolution for you.

One windy day recently, Zilch observed a wonderful example of mixed values. A coed was walking down the steps between Roberts and Stone Halls—one arm full of books—long scarf around her neck—the wind started to do naughty things with her skirt at the same time that the scarf started to fly away.

Zilch would like to commend this coed for her noble attempt to preserve both modesty and scarf—although she had little success with either.

Wandering sleepily through Warren Hall, Zilch literally ran into one of his many friends from the conservation department. Mumbling apologies and greetings simultaneously, Zilch heard the cryptic reply, "Watch out for snowy owls this year." Not believing that his friend was referring to himself as a snowy owl, Zilch interpreted this remark as indicating some type of bird-watching activity.

Zilch had dutifully scanned the skies but must report having seen only five pigeons, two flying squirrels, and an AF Rotsee cadet, with small chicken feathers waxed to his body, gliding off the roof of Barton Hall.

Maybe Zilch's Cons-Dept-friend *was* referring to himself.

On looking back on the Christmas season, Zilch would like to give thanks to the Ithaca merchant who—via telephone—brought Zilch and Santa Claus together. It took 30 calls, but Zilch finally got the old fellow to listen to him. All was fine until a testy operator cut in and told Zilch that he was misusing the telephone . . . and cut us off.

So Santa Claus—wherever you are—call your ole buddy Zilch at Cornell extension 4635.

Zilch would like all of his friends to keep watch for Zilch's new book, "How I Made \$2,000,000 Playing the Milk Machines." Just a while ago, Zilch put a nickel in the Roberts Hall milk machine and got change of a quarter, and four containers of milk. He also has picked up the trick of running a dime into a fortune through proper use of the "bent coin return."

Zilch would feel guilty about the whole affair—except for the fact that he has lost a large number of coins in the devilish machines. It might be called gambling—but we do get milk sometimes.

In closing, Zilch would like to quote the latest sensation in the field of rock and roll, Clyde Ankle: "... I'll never replace Elvis. He's the King." Yeah!

## LITTLE MAN ON CAMPUS



"WHEN MY STUDENTS EXTEND THESE EXTRA LITTLE COURTESIES YOU CAN BET WE'RE GETTING PRETTY CLOSE TO FINALS."

This month's cover—entitled "The Chase"—was drawn by Nancy Parker '60. Nancy is now a graduate student in entomology. So as not to create too much anxiety—the rabbit does get away . . . it is hoped.

**The author, after serving as an Extension Assistant, has found that home owner advice in urban areas is creating more work for county agents and thereby changing the role of these Extension Workers.**

by Robert Gambino '61

blems. In the case of millipeds, answers could be easily obtained at garden centers, or from landscape gardeners, but not a complete answer. These men are usually trained to cope with the problems of their particular job, but cannot always handle problems outside their own fields. This is where the county agents fit in.

The county agent has been trained to disseminate the ever-growing volume of facts derived from research sources, as well as those technological advances which occur in the agricultural field.

In urban areas where the homeowners greatly outnumber farmers, a growing concern for answers to the homeowner's problems is being felt. The county agents in these

business to its full capacity. It would be merely serving the residents and therefore defeating one of the Extension Service's purposes (that of helping the farmer make a better living).

This may be true. However, making the homeowner aware of all aspects of horticulture will bring about increased interest in horticulture business in garden centers, tree maintenance, landscaping, nurseries, and manufacturing of insecticides, fungicides and herbicides. In many cases some of the above are the only examples of "farming" found in the area.

But lest we forget the milliped; he was a problem, and still is. Little is known about the lifecycle and habits of the animal except that

## A New Area In Extension

**YOU MUST TELL** me how I can get rid of all those little brown worms." There was a note of deep concern in the woman's voice as she spoke over the telephone to the county agent.

"They are crawling up the foundation of the house. . . Yesterday I found some in my salad . . . and today my little boy said he ate one. They are terrible! What should I do?"

This was a common problem for many county agents in the southeastern part of the state during the past summer. And problems like these have called for the development of a new area in Extension work — Homegrounds Extension. This is caused by increased interest of homeowners for answers to their gardening problems.

The little brown worms were millipeds, not uncommonly found by homeowners and farmers, and present in such great profusion last summer that, in some cases, emergency remedies were necessary.

Millipeds were not the only problem Extension workers had to contend with.

When a problem such as the millipeds affects enough people within an area, those concerned usually call on some authoritative source for answers to their pro-

blems. In the case of millipeds, answers could be easily obtained at garden centers, or from landscape gardeners, but not a complete answer. These men are usually trained to cope with the problems of their particular job, but cannot always handle problems outside their own fields. This is where the county agents fit in.

Homegrounds Extension, as this program is called, is fast becoming an important factor in Extension within counties like Nassau, Suffolk, and Westchester, and in many of the urban areas along the Great Lakes. The Nassau County Extension Service, for instance, where an overwhelming percentage of the population is homeowners and taxpayers, is almost solely occupied with Homegrounds Extension.

This form of Extension relies on the work of scientists such as horticulturists, plant breeders, soil scientists, physiologists, pathologists, economists, and entomologists just as does Extension in vegetable crops, pomology and dairying.

It is commonly expressed that because of the great amount of time that can be devoted to Homegrounds Extension, the Extension Service in some counties would not be able to serve the agricultural

he thrives in dark damp places, rich in organic matter—such as a pachysandra bed.

I met the millipeds last summer when I had the privilege of working for the Westchester County Extension Service as the summer Assistant County Agent. I was concerned mainly with Homegrounds Extension. This was quite an experience for me, and helped tie together the many loose strings of information I had gathered during the last three years at Cornell.

As summer Assistant my job was to help the Agent and Assistant Agent by taking care of the lesser problems of Homegrounds Extension. In the beginning these were mostly soil tests and phone calls about millipeds. As time went on, I became more experienced and was able to deal with general lawn and garden problems.

I'll never forget one lawn problem I encountered. A woman had called and insisted I come and diagnose her "brown" lawn. There was little I could do to help her over the phone under the circumstances.

When I arrived I was met by what I considered to be an example of the worst lawn in the County. I tried to figure out what had happened. The women was

helpful and answered my questioning as best she could. I began to panic. There seemed to be nothing wrong except that the grass was dead! I glanced down once more at the area where I stood. This time I noticed something crawling over my shoe. I looked again. There was something strangely familiar about this insect. There were two more on my shoe now. I remembered the description of an insect the Assistant Agent had mentioned. (No, not millipeds.) I then realized I was standing in the greatest concentration of chinch bugs in the County.

As time progressed, I was asked to assist in the writing of newspaper articles and in the vacuuming of the office rug. I was also given the privilege of checking questionable elm trees for the presence of the Dutch Elm disease. Because of this latter job I was given the title of "County Tree Condemner" by my friends. I had to disclose to them daily the number of trees I had "condemned" and came to command as much respect as a health inspector.

Homegrounds Extension is certainly an interesting and important part of Agricultural Extension. More and more homeowners are

Horticultural Extension has many phases. Here the author is discussing greenhouse practices with an orchid grower. Home owners are also being helped.

utilizing the program as a means of growing better flowers, trees, shrubs, and lawns.



Richard Mandell

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The collection which represents the modes and fashions of Europe, the Americas, and the Orient, from 1783 to the present, has been used to inspire members of the design classes. It is hard to believe that these proud dresses are the ancestors of our present day crew neck sweater and pleated skirt. Yet, fashion experts tell us that this is so.

Since most designers do rely upon the past to help them create for the future it is quite possible that new fashion fads are being formulated right here on the campus.

The woman who had the foresight to see the benefits of such a collection was Mrs. Beulah Blackmore, a former chairman of the TC department.

Most of the items have come to Cornell through the donations of people who have heard of the collection. Several of the more unusual pieces were obtained by members of the TC staff in their travels abroad.



ETI

A graduate student models the bonnet which goes with an elegant dinner dress of the 1880's. This dress is one of the more than 4,000 items which make up the costume collection.

Probably purchased in Syracuse, this black wool broadcloth cape with braid and openwork trim came from the home of Mrs. John A. Wright, of Perry, New York, through her granddaughter.

ETI

## Yesterday's Style Tomorrow

**Textile and Clothing Department's costume collection gives students a chance to learn the secrets of craftsmanship and design.**

One of the items which the Home Economics College is very proud to own is the 1937 inaugural ball gown of Eleanor Roosevelt, who played an important role in the founding of the Home Economics College.

One snowy winter day in 1937 Eleanor Roosevelt interrupted her husband's semi-weekly press conference to tell him that she was going to Ithaca. When Mr. Roosevelt expressed anxiety about her traveling in the snow, Eleanor quickly promised to telephone from a snowdrift.

Eleanor Roosevelt, a chauffeur and a traveling companion drove through the storm in order to be here for Farm and Home Week. Mrs. Roosevelt so well known for her indifference to clothes, marched in a Bailey Hall Fashion Show where she exhibited all of her inaugural dresses.

Later at a tea given in her honor by the Home Economics students, Mrs. Roosevelt asked the girls to choose the dress which they would like their college to own.

The girls chose the 1937 shimmering silver blue inaugural ball gown. It is made of acetate and trimmed with matching fox. Although it is now faded and very much outdated, the dress still reflects the esteem and greatness of its former owner.

The collection has grown through the years and



CORNELL COUNTRYMAN



# Styleinspire orrowFads

by Phyllis Rivkin '64

many historically significant people have contributed to its files. The oldest piece in the collection is thought to be one of the first samples of calico fabric to be brought to the U.S. from Calcutta, India.



ETI

Satin, velvet, and a gold tapestry-like fabric provide elegance for this dress. Like many of the costumes in the collection, this elaborate dress has an interesting history. It was worn by a Mrs. Romyn Hitchcock when she and her husband, a famous entomologist, were presented to the Court of the Emperor Heiji Tenno of Japan, about 1885. Also in the collection, to go with the dress, are size 1B shoes and a brown velvet hat with white ostrich plumes.

A piece which illustrates the ingenuity of the human mind is a linen corset salvaged from the Irish Revolution. The wearer of this garment took special pride in a small pocket where money was sewn for safe keeping. This hiding place was not as effective as its owner had hoped. When the wearer was caught in a heavy downpour the money faded leaving a heavy tell-tale green stain.

In a tiny pair of delicate kid slippers size 3 AAA and an ankle length thin white dress Eva M. Pitts became the first woman at Cornell to receive an advanced degree. Dresses such as these which require tiny waists and prominent rib cages are proof of how women's shapes as well as fashion tastes have changed over the years.

All of the collection's apparel is classified on special file cards which makes it possible for a specific piece to be located in a few minutes. When an item of unknown identity arrives, research must be done to learn its origin, age and perhaps something about its owner.



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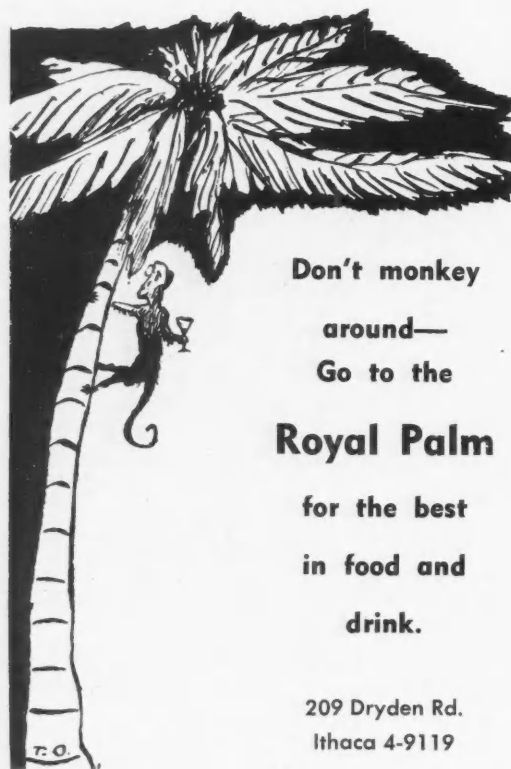
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## The Coyote

The baying coyote silhouette of the old west. But this brings is becoming more fr

THE LAZY yapping of a coyote baying at the moon like the great herds of bison and roving bands of Indians—seem to belong to the “Old West.” But according to Professor William J. Hamilton, Jr., coyotes are now on the increase in New York State.

This may be an affliction or a blessing. To the sheep owners of the State, the only good coyote is a dead one. But in the Adirondacks and other areas the coyote may help in reducing the exploding and starving deer population.

Just how many of these animals occur in New York State is unknown. A coyote may travel 20 miles in one day. This large range, plus the animal's wariness of snares and traps, makes a census difficult. Even those studying the coyote are unable to give any accurate figures. “There may be 1,000, there may be 3,000, there may be many less” says Prof. Hamilton, “We just don't know.”

Although the first coyotes in New York were officially reported in 1912, the lack of earlier records may have been a case of mistaken identity. “My guess,” explains Hamilton, “is that they've been here longer than we realize. Judging from descriptions of wolves killed in the Adirondacks in 1890, I'd say coyotes were simply mistaken for wolves at that time, so we have no reports of animals before 1912.”

After this date very little notice was given to this new citizen of the State. Then on March 20, 1926 the *Ithaca Journal* carried a story with this heading: “3 Coyotes on Which \$900 Bounty Was Paid by Orleans County, Brought to Cornell for Biological Examination.”

Cornell's Dr. A. A. Allen, to whom the specimens were sent for examination, explained the situation of their capture to Dr. A. K. Fisher, Acting Chief of the Biological Survey in Washington. The bounty increase from \$100 to \$300 brought out a large number of hunters including a detachment from the State Police.

In his reply to Dr. Allen, Fisher expressed concern that the ever increasing bounties would lead to the introduction of coyotes into New York State by unscrupulous hunters.

As a result, Dr. Allen initiated a measure to be put through the legislature controlling the shipment of such animals to the State. In a letter dated April 19, 1926, to Mr. Peter TenEyck in Albany, Dr. Allen explained the situation and the increasing threat of the coyotes. He concluded with a request for a bill that would prohibit importing or owning destructive wild animals without a permit.

The bill was introduced, passed, and signed by Governor Smith just one month after the situation first came to the attention of Dr. Allen.

Such concern and quick action is understandable after a closer look at the coyote. One of the striking features about these creatures is their rapid increase in size as they move to the higher latitudes. As the late Fred Streever, sportsman and writer for *National Sportsman*, put it: “If ‘Coyote’ in Mexican Indian language means ‘little yellow wolf’ it is high time we called these here by some other name.”

# Coyote Among Us

The silhouette of the sky is a familiar scene. But this scene and the menace it brings are more frequent in New York State.

by Jane Doyle '62

Certainly there is nothing little about an animal that may weigh up to 50 pounds.

The Latin name for coyote, *Canis latrans*, means "barking dog." The coyote may bear a resemblance to a German shepherd, with his pointed ears, muzzle shape, and small nose pad. And like the dog, coyotes can probably live in all areas including those of fairly concentrated populations.

With the exception of the metropolitan areas, the lower Hudson Valley, and Long Island, coyotes have been found in all parts of the State within the past few years. A quarter of a century ago the only coyotes in New York were confined primarily to areas of western New York and the Adirondack Mountains.

The adoption of the coyote to the varied habitats of New York State's high mountain country, cultivated farm lands, and even suburban areas, may be due in part to its varied diet. "The coyote isn't a fussy eater," Professor Hamilton reports. "He'll take anything from deer, rodents, and fowl to ripe tomatoes, melons, nuts, and berries." The main part of the winter diet consists of snowshoe rabbits and deer.

After examining the problem of the coyote, the next step is finding a solution. Early attempts at control used the bounty system, but this plan has definite limitations. A high bounty makes it profitable to import coyotes into the highest paying state. The amendment to the Conservation Law in 1926 relieved the problem although a few pups continued to enter the State illegally.

The question of bounties persisted for some time and, despite obvious drawbacks, in 1953 eight counties were offering from \$25 to \$75 for single specimens.

Two killed in Orleans County in 1926 netted \$900 for the bounty hunters.

Prof. Hamilton



JANUARY, 1961

A second method of control is to send state trappers into a heavily infested area. Although this is more economical than the bounty system, it is not very efficient. One man, or even a group, takes quite a while to cover a significant area. Even professional trappers have their own lines to attend and can only reach a limited area.

When asked about deer killings and other damage in Westchester and Rockland counties, Hamilton replied, "Feral dogs are probably to blame." He explained that feral dogs are domestic dogs that have returned to the wild state. They bear no relationship to coyotes although they will definitely breed with them.

The result of this cross is a "Coydog"—larger than the coyote and more wary. This has been substantiated by a graduate student at the University of Toronto who crossed dogs and coyotes, producing fertile offspring.

In nature, the occurrence of Coydogs is fairly rare. Of all the coyotes taken, only about ten percent are Coydogs, but they are still a threat. In addition to its larger size the Coydog is more variable in coloration and fur texture. Potentially it is also more dangerous.

Unlike the coyote, the Coydog will often travel with a pack. During times of deep snow, packs of



Prof. Hamilton

Although he looks harmless in death, this coyote's life was a history of destruction.

feral dogs, and dog-coyote hybrids, chase deer and sheep, running easily on the crust. The heavier hooved animals flounder in the deep snow until they are exhausted and are easily attacked.

At the present time a combined State trapping and do-it-yourself program is proving the most useful. At the request of any farmer or landowner being harassed by coyotes, a state trapper will provide him with traps, bait, lures, and free instruction on how to capture the cunning coyotes. Periodic checks are also made until the farmer feels confident and can trap with his own equipment. In addition, men are dispatched each spring to destroy dens and young.

Coyote pups, with their soft grey fur and alert-looking faces are as cuddly as baby kittens. Unfortunately, this is where the resemblance ends.

Even a young animal can easily chew through a leather leash. As the pup grows older he may revert without warning to a wild creature—on the defensive and completely unmanageable—not a very good pet.

The coyote baying at the moon may make a picturesque scene for New York's nature lovers, and a profitable venture for bounty hunters. But the nature of the coyote, the potential threat from Coydogs, and the experience of the past should make caution the by-word in dealing with the coyotes among us.



## ALUMNI ASSOCIATION

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# Where Alums Go

A survey by Professor Tyler shows that  
College of Agriculture graduates do not  
stay on the farm, but never leave it.

by Bernard A. Curvey



*Dalrymple*

Professor Howard S. Tyler's (above)  
study of graduate jobs answers many  
questions.

**W**HAT happens to graduates of the College of Agriculture? Do many go back to the farm? How many work for the government and what types of positions are available for Ag graduates?

Professor Howard S. Tyler, Office of Resident Instruction, has found many answers to these questions. Information about the occupations of alumni was obtained from questionnaires sent to two representative classes—1949 and 1954. The class of '49 consisted of 289 men and 41 women, while '54 had 264 men and 36 women. Questionnaires were mailed to both men and women, but the results shown here summarize the replies from men only.

In both classes 11 percent of the men responding were engaged in farming, with about half on dairy farms.

Business or industry has claimed the largest number of alumni. The class of '49 has 42 percent in these fields with '54 at 35 percent. The largest number of jobs in this area are closely related to supplying and

marketing farm products. The most important areas are: feed and farm supply management and sales, milk, ice cream, or cheese, insurance or real estate, agricultural chemicals, banking or credit, journalism, advertising and radio, service organizations, farm or dairy equipment, florist or nursery businesses, and food processing and distribution.

Of the two classes, 11 and 13 percent respectively were in college teaching, research, or administration. In both classes, ten percent were working in government service. Public school teaching accounted for nine percent and six percent in the classes of '49 and '54 respectively.

Formal study beyond the BS degree was necessary for some fields. Out of the 231 men in the class of '49 who reported, 70 had earned additional degrees including 26 at the Masters level and 28 with Ph.D. degrees. Out of the 200 men in the class of 1954, 27 had earned their Masters degrees and 9 were still working toward this degree in 1959. Although only 11 percent of the men in these two classes were directly engaged with farming, the majority were serving farmers in some capacity.

	Year of Graduation			
	1949		1954	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Farming				
Dairy	13	26	11	22
Other	13		12	11
Business or Industry				
Feed and farm supply management or sales	98	42	72	35
Milk, ice cream, or cheese	13		8	
Insurance or real estate	11		2	
Agricultural chemicals	11		7	
Banking or credit	9		4	
Journalism, advertising, radio	7		6	
Service organizations	7		1	
Farm or dairy equipment	5		—	
Florist or nursery business	5		5	
Food processing	5		6	
Food distribution	4		1	
Other	1		4	
College teaching, research or administration	20		28	
Government Service				
Federal or foreign	26	11	27	13
State, county, or city	22	10	20	10
Public School Teaching	13		13	
Vocational agricultural	9		7	
High school science	21	9	11	6
Other	15		4	
County Extension Service	4		5	
Professions (veterinarians, ministers or priests, lawyers, military officers)	2		2	
Military Service	10	4	11	6
Graduate or Professional Study	20	9	8	4
Miscellaneous	—	—	11	6
	—	—	9	4
	8	4	10	5
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>231</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>201</b>	<b>100</b>



# I Was A Summer "Danny"

A Cornellian reviews his summer  
as a Danforth Fellowship winner.

by Pete Olin '61

HAVE YOU ever been kept on your toes trying to guess just what you would be doing in the next five minutes? Probably not, but for me and thirty-four other

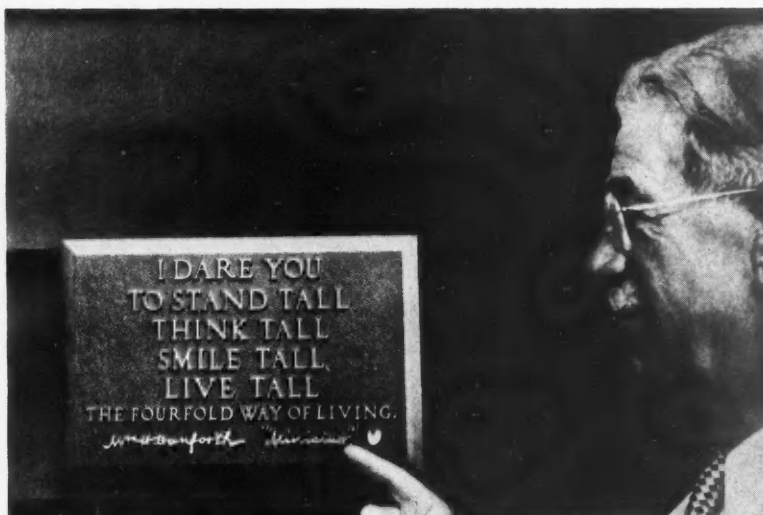
and assistance in the Fourfold way of living."

We were guided through the month of our fellowship by the very able leadership of Mr. Earl Sinder-

cuse ("Sindy"), Director of Public Relations at Ralston Purina, and were given advice that will help us make important decisions the rest of our lives. For example, mock job interviews were held with each student by men from the Purina Personnel Department. After the interview, comments were made to that student on what was wrong with his approach and he was told how to present himself at his best when applying for a job. We were also shown how decisions are made in the business world and in research.

Wouldn't your horizons be broadened if you flew half-way across the country, studied in some detail the inner workings of a hospital, saw an actual cancer operation, studied several large businesses in operation, visited the best managed experimental farms in the country? This was my experience. And added to it was living with top Ag students from all over the country, discussing problems in agriculture and business with leading men in the fields, listening to leaders in such fields as religion, philosophy, and psychology.

The Danforth Summer Fellow-



Pete Olin

William Danforth, before his death in 1955, points to a plaque stating his philosophy of life.

college men entering our senior year in land-grant agricultural colleges across the country, this was a very real speculation.

Every year the Danforth Foundation—set up by the late William H. Danforth, founder and past president of the Ralston Purina Company of St. Louis, Missouri—sponsors a month of education, fellowship, and fun for the winners of the Danforth Summer Fellowship.

The purpose of the Danforth Summer Fellowship is stated in the words of its founder: "To help students make decisions, to enlarge their horizons, to broaden their contacts, and to render guidance

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ship is offered each August to an outstanding student in every state agricultural college in the United States, Canada, and Puerto Rico.

The first two weeks are spent in and around St. Louis. At the Purina Research Farm, we observed the testing of feeds and nutrition of all farm animals. There, experimenters are working on such specialized areas as pet nutrition, mink, rabbit, and chukar nutrition. We heard many lectures on nutrition of farm animals and general agricultural research. Four points are stressed in all research—good farm management, good feeding, good breeding, and good sanitation.

Our farm stay was not all work. We spent the evenings playing softball against the farm team, taking a dip in the man-made lake on the farm, or just getting to know each other and exchanging ideas. It was here that we were pulled together as a united group of Danforth Fellows.

At the Purina office in St. Louis, we learned, through observation and lecture, just what goes on at the "test tube" end of research.

There were other side trips of general interest also—a tour through the Barnes Hospital, or the St.



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Pete Olin

Statue of a "farm youth" in the new youth center at the research farm.

Louis Produce Market, or even the Forest Park Zoo.

One morning we visited the Gardner Advertising Agency. Did you ever wonder what one of those full page color ads in *Life* Magazine costs? You wouldn't believe it but it's \$75,000 per issue. This was only one of many things that we discovered at Gardner.

After two weeks in St. Louis, we journeyed to Milwaukee and then across Lake Michigan. We finally reached our destination — before us spread Camp Miniwanca on the sand dunes of Lake Michigan. The camp is a training camp in youth leadership, sponsored by the American Youth Foundation. Here we joined 400 other top students from across the country.

Each day began at 6:30 a.m. with an invigorating dip in the cool waters of Lake Michigan. From then on we were in action until lights out at 10 p.m. After our dip we experienced a rather unusual fifteen minute period of silent meditation. The theme that we pursued in our mental concentrations this year was, "If With All My Heart . . .," and each day we had another facet of this theme to ponder over.

After a hearty breakfast came inspection and then our five classes of the day. These included, "The Four-fold Development," which stresses leading a life with a balanced mental, physical, social, and religious outlook; "God and the Bible," and its many modern interpretations; and "Christian Ethics and Attitudes."

One very unique class, "Life Essentials," was led by Sindy, our host from St. Louis. Each day he would bring men from all over the country to speak to us. These men were all leaders in their specific fields, such as the president of the Kroger Food Co. and the vice president of the Borden Milk Co., who consented to let us in on just what it was that had made them a success in life.

After supper we attended services on Vesper Dune. Our evening's activity followed, and varied from council fires, to rodeos, to group singing.

Looking back, the fellowship provided a wide and varied education. Knowledge was gained in research, industry, and religion. Many intrinsic values were acquired that can't be defined in words. "I dare you," said Mr. Danforth, "to stand tall, think tall, smile tall, and live tall." This was only one of the themes that we were constantly reminded of throughout our trip. Whatever Mr. Danforth had written usually began with "I dare you." Through his foundation, Mr. Danforth, an amazing philanthropist, provided us with a month of stirring and memorable events.

# Cornell's "Mr. Potato Chip"

by Linda Goldreich '64

A POTATO chip's a simple thing. But to one man in Cornell's vegetable crops department, interest in the crunchy, golden chip is more than dietary. The man is Professor Ora Smith—Cornell's "Mr. Potato Chip."

Like George Washington Carver's research with the peanut, Professor Smith is working toward making the potato more important. From planting the potato crop to packaging the chips, Professor Smith explains, each step is designed to give the consumer an easy, and good-to-eat potato.

Farmers have benefited from an increased demand for potatoes. Chips, Professor Smith points out, are consumed in addition to potatoes eaten at meals. The snack appeal has effectively aided the sale of potatoes during periods of surplus farm production.

Potato chips, however, are not farm products. Their "birthplace" was in a restaurant in Saratoga Springs, New York, in 1855. A customer requested fried chunks of potatoes. The cook sliced potato after potato until the customer felt they were thin enough. These unique, thin, fried slices are what we commonly call potato chips.

Not until eighty years after the first chip was made were potato

conference on potato utilization. Here, he expressed great interest in potato chips. The President and Secretary of the Potato Chip Institute were at the meeting and decided Professor Smith was the man they wanted to direct their new research program.

In less than a year the program was underway, with Professor Smith at the head. As one of the most prominent research men in potatoes, Professor Smith is now Director of Research of the Potato Chip Institute International.

When questioned about his work, Professor Smith gets carried away with enthusiasm. Although a busy man, he always finds time to help anyone interested in his field.

One of the developments that Professor Smith helped to introduce to the industry is a specific gravity separating machine for potatoes. The specific gravity separator contains a salt solution in which the potatoes are placed. The potatoes with a high specific gravity sink to the bottom. These are the potatoes that will have a lower oil content and yield more chips.

This large scale separating machine is used to sort out potatoes suitable for chips before processing can begin. The first of these machines has just been purchased for commercial use.

Professor Smith also developed the calibrated potato hydrometer. The hydrometer is a very usable "gadget" used to sort out or select desirable potato lots. Professor Smith explains that the hydrometer also works on the principle of specific gravity of potatoes.

Over three thousand potato hydrometers have been sold to such far away places as South Africa and New Zealand. Professor Smith feels that to make laboratory work rewarding, worthwhile discoveries must be accepted by the trade.

Professor Smith also has been studying the color of chips. The desired light color of a chip is partially determined by the amount of sugars in the potato, Professor Smith explains. He recently developed and introduced a "Potato Chip Tester".

This machine consists of a yellow strip of paper which reacts chemically with the sugars. The

amount of sugar in a potato is determined by the color change. Thus, the processor can select the potatoes with the amount of sugars needed for good color.

"We try to keep the whole front moving along," Professor Smith replied when asked what aspect of chips is primary in research now. "We work on rancidity, packaging to keep chips fresh and crisp, and effect of light and heat on chips," he continues, but flavor is now the primary consideration.

Newly developed techniques enable researchers to determine what constituents are important in producing a flavorful chip. While the color of the chips develops in the "browning reaction", the flavor does too. Professor Smith suggests that this is the basic reason "why kids want the crust of bread".



Prof. Smith

The potato hydrometer, was developed by Professor Smith. It is a very usable "gadget" for sorting and selecting desirable potato lots for chips.

Storage of potatoes without spoilage is of great concern to the manufacturers of chips. Since the fall crop has the highest dry weight, ideally it should be used the year round. A good chip contains from one and a half to 3 percent water. If it has much more water than that, Professor Smith explains, it's soggy enough to "tie knots in it".

Consumers, farmers, and all potato chip lovers owe thanks to Professor Ora Smith, who has devoted much time and produced excellent results, in the development of the potato chip.



Richard Mandell

Professor Ora Smith

chips manufactured extensively, and Professor Smith became specifically involved in the chip industry in 1948.

In this year, Professor Smith, who was educated at the University of Illinois, received his M.S. at Iowa State and Ph.D. at the University of California, attended the U.S.D.A.

# Beauty and The Sneeze

Seven million women and men are sensitive to ingredients in cosmetics, but hypo-allergics are now on the market.

by Hillary Brown '63

**S**HE LOVINGLY placed her hand to his face . . . and he broke out in a severe rash. He was allergic—not to her, but to one of the ingredients in her nail polish.

Lately, have you been suffering from a chronic cold? It may not be a cold at all but your reaction to the orris root in your face powder.

Research conducted in the mid-west proved that approximately 7 million women, or 1 out of 10, are allergic to cosmetics, reports Borden's Pharmaceutical Division. Most cases are traced to the perfume content of products, but soap, lipstick, nail polish, home permanent waves, and hair dyes are also guilty.

These preparations, intending to beautify, actually irritate the skin causing it to become blotchy, cracked, or red. The respiratory

system and digestive tract may also take a beating causing headaches, upset stomachs, and irritated nasal passages. "Saturday nights I splurge and wear eye makeup, but every Sunday I must hide my red, teary eyes," laments Jane Brody, '62.

Often the cosmetics do not bother the wearer, just those she comes in contact with. Sniffing his date's fragrant perfume, which cost \$4.00 an ounce, one boy developed hives and spent the rest of the night scratching! He was allergic to the lemon oil in her perfume.

"I have to sniff lipsticks before I buy them," remarked Carole Wedner '61. "No, I'm not sensitive, but my father is, so I must buy non-fragrant makeup."

To enable girls to dab on perfume without affecting themselves or sensitive males, many chemical houses are engaged in research to relieve this problem. In 1950 Swiss research teams studied the 32,000 chemicals used to perfume cosmetics and synthesized Chemo-derms, non-allergic make-up, so that women with delicate skin could look attractive without scratching and sneezing for it.

Hypoallergic cosmetics, marketed by Borden's, are custom-made beauty aids that eliminated common irritants and allergy-provoking substances. For example, bromo acid dye, which gives lipstick its indelibility, is not included in hypoallergenic cosmetics. These products, though, are as creamy and lustrous as regular lipsticks on the

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Lists of known allergins are constantly growing. The biggest offenders are rice powder, lipstick dyes, cornstarch, non-vegetable hair dyes and lanolin, which may be found in only certain brand products.

A typical freshman corridor boasts three sensitive girls, two of whom break out in rashes from deodorant while the third burns her face from a dermatology cream. They have found relief from these irritations by experimenting with other brand products or using non-allergins.

Doctors believe that people with hives, asthma, or hay fever appear to be most prone to cosmetic sensitivities. Such people are now supplied with testing kits containing non-allergic cosmetic samples. If powder is your problem, they can test various kinds on your skin, each type eliminating another ingredient until the perfect one is found. Many companies which



*Richard Mandell*  
A Cornell coed suffers, not from a cold, but because of an ingredient in her face powder.

specialize in aiding the woman, or man, with sensitive skin, will even prepare make-up for those allergic to hypo-allergins.

Medical researchers hypothesize that when a person is allergic to a certain food he may also be allergic to the derivatives of the item. One case reveals that a girl allergic to eggs broke out in a severe rash after washing her hair. The source of her trouble was finally traced to her egg shampoo.

Practically all types of cosmetics from deodorants to eyebrow pencils and mascara are available for those with allergies. When these are applied correctly they cannot be distinguished from regular products.

Next time you wash your face and you break out in a rash—don't think it's measles! You may be allergic to one of the ingredients in your soap.

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## From the College Press

- **FATTER LAMBS** - Prof. J. T. Reider stated that farmers can have fatter lambs without giving them extra feed. This can be done by feeding the animals smaller meals at more frequent intervals.
- **GLAND REMOVAL** - One of the glands that control social existence and produce harmony in bee colonies has been successfully removed from living bees for the first time by Cornell scientists.
- **CHANGES NAME** - Cornell's dairy industry department has changed its name to the Department of Dairy and Food Science.
- **GAME PREDICTION** - New York hunters should be able to set their sights on more than average amounts of their favorite game this season, according to Herbert Doig, graduate student.
- **GRADUATE SCHOOL** - More and more students graduating from the College of Agriculture are going on for further study, a survey shows.
- **RUSSIAN FISHING** - Russia isn't just trying to build bigger and better missiles or outproduce all the countries in the world, according to Prof. E. C. Raney. She is competing on many levels - one of them, the study of the sea and its inhabitants.
- **COYOTES INCREASE** - Coyotes are on the increase throughout New York State, reports Prof. William Hamilton, Jr.
- **POPULATION CONTROL** - Insects have their own way of solving the population problem. They prey on each other, sometimes doing a better job than man's most potent insecticides, Prof. David Pimentel stated.
- **CLASSIFYING SPECIES** - Prof. William Brown charged that the present system of classifying scientific information on plant and animal species is archaic. He suggested a new system, using Microcards.
- **BIRDS AND BEES** - Bees will feed birds as the result of research at the College of Agriculture. Ornithology researchers have found that certain birds in captivity prefer bee larvae as food.
- **COMMERCIAL WOODLOTS** - Marketing efficiency combined with better management would double the quantity of wood products produced on commercial woodlots in northeastern U. S. and Canada, Prof. L. S. Hamilton stated.

For further information on any of the above items contact the Cornell Countryman.

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